

SIXTY-EIGHTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY:

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING AND OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

JANUARY 18, 20 AND 21, 1885,



WASHINGTON CITY:

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

1885.

NORMAL SCHOOL STEAM PRESS,
HAMPTON, VA.

American Colonization Society.

PRESIDENT,

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y. | 1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D.D., Pa. |
| 1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia. | 1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J. |
| 1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I. | 1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa. |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1876. Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D. D., Pa. |
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| 1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y. | 1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL.D., R. I. |
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| 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. | 1877. Rev. Wm. E. Schenck, D. D., Pa. |
| 1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D. LL. D., N. J. | 1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind. |
| 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis. | 1878. Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, U. S. N. |
| 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa. | 1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland. |
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| 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. | 1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y. |
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| 1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., D. C. | 1884. Rev. Bishop E.G. Andrews, D.D., D.C. |
| 1874. Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D., Mass. | 1884. Rev. Edw. W. Blyden, D. D., Liberia. |
| 1874. Rt. Rev Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa. | 1884. Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D.D., N. Y. |
| 1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O. | 1885. Rev. James Saul, D. D., Pa. |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

1840. THOMAS R. HAZARD, Esq..... <i>R. I.</i>	1869. Rev. S. IRENAEUS PRIME, D. D.. <i>N. Y.</i>
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1868. EDWARD COLES, Esq..... <i>Pa.</i>	1878. Rev. EDW'D W. APPLETON, D. D., <i>Pa.</i>
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1869. CHARLES H. NICHOLS, M. D.... <i>N. Y.</i>	1885. WILLIAM EVANS GUY, Esq.,..... <i>Mo.</i>

DELEGATES FOR 1885.

NEW YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. Darwin R. James.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D., Rev. Alfred Elwyn, Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq.

Sixty-Eighth Annual Report.

The Sixty-Eighth year of the existence of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY has just closed. In accordance with a time-honored custom, a brief statement of the more important incidents of the past twelve months is herewith presented.

NECROLOGY.

It is with sadness that the record must be made of the departure from this life of three Vice Presidents of the Society.

HON. JOSEPH B. CROCKETT, elected in 1854, long held a leading position at the bar at St. Louis, and removing, in 1852, to San Francisco, he soon became one the Justices of the Supreme Court of California. Acting from the highest appreciation of the judicial functions he distinguished himself as a judge, and was patient, earnest, painstaking and conscientious in his public duties.

REV. MATTHEW SIMPSON, D. D., senior Bishop of the Methodist E. Church, elected in 1854, was eminent for eloquence in the pulpit and on the platform, and for wisdom in council. A prominent churchman for full half a century, he gained and held the esteem and admiration of the whole Christian community, and he departed amid the reverence and regrets of all good people.

HON. ELI K. PRICE, elected in 1874, was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society and its President from 1862 until his death. Mr. Price was a man of signal personal purity, judgment and ability, genial in character and manner, and profoundly interested in all that affected his country and mankind. A long and useful life was given to him, closing in peace and made bright by the unfailing hope of a blessed inheritance,

Such men are the pillars of Christian society, and when they are taken away leave empty places which it is not easy to fill.

Liberia mourns the death of two of her citizens who adorned every station they were called upon to occupy.

HON. HENRY W. JOHNSON was of marked attainments and a stirring speaker. He removed from Canandaigua, N. Y., where he studied law, and was Attorney General of Liberia in 1870 and 1871. His health had been impaired for several years, and his departure, February 3rd, was sudden.

REV. ALFRED F. RUSSELL, who died April 4, emigrated in 1833, when very young, from Fayette County, Ky. He became a Minister

of the Gospel, and held numerous important public positions. At the general election in 1881, he was chosen Vice President, and on the resignation of Mr. Gardner January, 1883, succeeded him as President. Mr. Russell was an earnest advocate of the rights of the Aborigines, and a firm believer in the ultimate realization of all that the founders of Liberia desired.

FINANCES.

The receipts during the year 1883 have been:—

Donations.....	\$ 6,412 00
Legacies.....	1,766 01
Emigrants in aid of passage.....	400 50
For Education in Liberia	418 40
From other sources.....	1,676 33
Receipts.....	<u>\$10,673 24</u>
Balance 1 January, 1884.....	3,978 50
Making available.....	<u>\$14,651 74</u>
The disbursements have been	12,724 34
Balance 31 December, 1884.....	<u>\$ 1,927 40</u>

The condition of the work in the United States and in Liberia is such as to command the fullest confidence, and require the renewed and increased liberality of all the friends of African Colonization. The opportunities are great, the signs of the times are cheering, and it needs but faith and means to ensure speedy results.

EMIGRATION.

The emigrants mentioned in the last Report to have embarked December 1, landed at Monrovia, January 8. One of the number writes: "We are more than pleased with the country. We have not the tongue to express our feelings in regard to the future possibilities of this land and can only say, come and see us."

Our usual Spring expedition was by the bark *Monrovia*, which sailed from New York, April 15, with thirty-four emigrants; and our Autumn expedition was by the same vessel, from the same port, October 1, comprising forty-seven emigrants. Both companies arrived out June 5, and November 11, respectively, and immediately went up the St. Paul's river to Brewerville.

These eighty-one persons removed from the following named places:— Philadelphia, Pa., 1; Lincoln University, Chester Co., Pa., 3; Pittsburgh, Pa., 3; Shawboro, Currituck Co., N. C. 21; Kansas City, Missouri, 17; Wyandotte, Kansas, 4; Topeka, Kansas, 16; Dunlap, Kansas, 2; and Lincoln, Nebraska, 14. Fifty are 12 years of age and upwards, twenty-three are between 12 and two years, and eight

are under two years of age. Thirty-six are communicants in Evangelical churches. Of the adult males, 13 are farmers, 1 carpenter, 1 blacksmith, 1 stonemason, 1 plasterer, 3 teachers and 1 minister of the Gospel. They are experienced, self-reliant persons, those from Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska being a part of the late "Exodus" movement from the Southern to the Western States, now seeking true liberty and equality in the land of their ancestors.

Rev. Dr. Edward W. Blyden wrote March 12: "The American Colonization Society for the last ten years has been sending out mechanics and farmers to Liberia. They are chiefly black men and they are building up two thriving settlements—Brewerville and Arthington. This kind of immigration should be encouraged. The mechanics and farmers have been trained to labor and they go to work and learn the condition and needs of the country before they aspire to be leaders and Presidents."

Hon. Benjamin Anderson, author of "a Journey to Musardu," says July 9: "I have just returned from Brewerville, where I executed surveys for the land of the recent immigrants. They all seemed pleased with their new homes. They do not feel that they have come to live among strangers. They are a healthy, vigorous, cheerful, contented set. Brewerville contains the materials of rapid and permanent growth. I saw quite a number of strong appearing children of both sexes, who will live and be of use to the country."

Our Medical Adviser reports, October 28:—"The last two companies were composed of healthy men, women and children, nearly all of whom were taken at an early day with the acclimating fever, but with no serious results, and they are getting along very well. One death only has occurred, and she died, July 4, from a chronic trouble brought with her from North Carolina."

The Society feels justified in asserting that the work which it has accomplished has benefited not only those who have gone to Liberia but those left behind. As regards the emigrants, their success has been most marked, as it learns from official reports and the letters of emigrants themselves, and they are not merely in a much better position than they were before, but have the prospect of a future to which they could not possibly have attained in America. There have been doubtless a few who have not met with equally good success—the wonder being that out of the thousands of persons assisted, the number of those have not been considerable—but even the "failures" are chiefly temporary, and the people not so badly off as before, while, as far as the Society is aware, no families are in a state of destitution.

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of the American Colonization Society has been uninterrupted for the past sixty-

four years. Those now reported make the number sent since the civil war to be 3,738, and a total from the beginning of 15,736, exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans which we induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 21,458 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

APPLICATIONS.

The calls of the people of color for passage to Liberia were never before so numerous or so urgent. From almost every State came spontaneous applications and deputations seeking the aid of the Society. The following are selected from hundreds of letters received during the year, as representing the class for whom donations are solicited:—

"Darlington, S. C. December 12, 1884.

I hereby make application for passage to Liberia. My name is J. P. Brockenton, age 48. My wife's name is Martha, age 45. I have five children, two girls, one 24 years of age, and a trained school teacher, the other 22 years of age, with some educational training. Three boys, one 17 years of age and a blacksmith by trade, the second one 15 years of age, and a painter by trade, the third is but six years of age. I am a regular ordained Baptist minister; studied at the Richmond, Va., Institute, and at the Baker Institute, Charleston, S. C. and have been preaching since 1855, but did not receive ordination papers until 1866. I am now pastor in charge of the Baptist church at Darlington, S. C., having a membership of over one thousand. I am president of the South Carolina State Convention (Baptist). I desire to go to Africa; 1st, Because I want to continue my good work for the Master. 2d, Because I think my Christian influences are more needed there than here. 3rd, Because the harvest in Africa is indeed great but the laborers are few. 4th, Because my children are either trained teachers or mechanics, and as such can assist in the work of building up our fatherland. 5th, Because my condition as a *man*, fashioned after the image of God, will be better established, and my work as a Christian minister better appreciated. You now have my circumstances and my object for wanting to go to Liberia. I am a poor man and any assistance the Society can render me toward going will be gladly accepted and appreciated."

"North Carolina, Nov. 17, 1884.

I will try to tell you the condition of the colored people in this region. They are poor and very poor. Numbers of them are more than willing to emigrate to Liberia. They live under mortgages. Last year there was a good cotton crop, yet many farmers failed to

pay their debts. Father and I paid \$150. on mortgages. We made five bales of cotton; two went for rent and three toward meeting mortgages. So you see there was nought left for us. These are our circumstances. Some here being unable to meet their obligations were sold out and had nothing left for their wives and children. We are pained to leave here, but must go to another land in order not to starve. If there is anything to lift us from present and future degradation, we are ready and willing to accept it and abide thereby."

"Alabama, October 31, 1884.

We, the undersigned, want to go to Liberia in order to better our condition. We have faithfully toiled since emancipation and failed as yet to realize success. Therefore, we earnestly solicit the American Colonization Society to aid us in our undertaking to go to that Republic. We will also gladly receive help from any other organization or from individuals who have sympathy enough to contribute to help our removal to our native land. In one of our meetings Mr J. D. R. * * was unanimously appointed to call upon the American Colonization Society at Washington, and to work generally in our interest. We now send him, each one of us hoping he will return with glad tidings." (Here follows the names of 49 male heads of families, including some 350 persons, old and young.)

"Houston, Texas, August 12, 1884.

A convention of colored representative men of Texas was held in this city on the 5th inst. I was a delegate to the convention and found a decidedly strong feeling, especially among the delegates from the north eastern portion of the State, in favor of removal to Liberia. The delegation from the 4th congressional district was unanimous for emigration. Commissioners were appointed to visit Liberia to select land for one hundred families, and the commissioners are waiting instructions from north Texas, as to the number there to be provided with homes in the African Republic."

"South Carolina, Dec. 1, 1884.

I send this letter to inquire the plan and the way whereby we black people at the South can obtain any chance of emigrating to Liberia, for the people all are tired of this country and want to go home to Africa, and I ask information about the matter. Please let me hear from you at once and you may have the names of 500 men and women."

"Waco, Texas, Dec. 21, 1884.

I take the liberty to address you. We have organized in our Baptist State Convention, a Home and Foreign Mission Bureau, and are

now appointing agents to raise money to send two commissioners to Liberia in 1885, to get us such information as we need about that country. I am making up a colony to leave the United States in January, 1886, for Liberia. I expect the colony to be about 1500 or 2000 strong. So you see what we are doing in the South to get to our native land."

"New Orleans, November 19, 1884.

Liberia is the topic of the day. There is no permanent Negro prosperity in America. We regret there is no steam navigation from this country, so that we could pass rapidly and regularly to Liberia. I am sure of a bright future for the lone star Republic."

"Choctaw Nation, Ind. Terr., Oct. 22, 1884.

I write in behalf of some colored people who reside in the Indian Territory, through permits granted by the General Council of the Seminole Nation. They have acquired some means, and wish to better their condition. They request me to write for them and ask the times and the name of the port from which vessels sail for Liberia, rates of passage for emigrants, amount of baggage allowed them on ship-board, etc., etc."

"South Carolina, December 31, 1884.

There is a club of men with their wives and children, who intend to go to Liberia. We purpose good to others as well as ourselves. We have prayed about the matter and believe the hand of God is in it. We expect to be organized into a church before we sail, if we are granted our request, so you see that it is Christian people making the request. We held a meeting last night as well as several meetings before. We had prayer and all prayed that God might direct your deliberations and that you might favor us if it be His will."

The question of the future of the people of color is a topic of constant discussion in the newspapers and reviews. Many thousands are convinced that it would be of the greatest possible advantage to them to go to Liberia and become independent land owners, than to remain laborers in the United States. Prof. Richard T. Greener, one of the most scholarly and influential members of the race writes: "The Negro will not only migrate, he will also emigrate. He will become more and more interested in the capabilities of the Fatherland. From the United States the stream of civilization will inevitably lead to Africa.

The rich table lands east of Liberia will be occupied first, and we may look for many radiating currents therefrom. It would be poetic justice to see a Negro American civilization redeeming Africa. The

antipathy formerly felt by the Negro-American to colonization has passed away. He now sees quite clearly that to civilize Africa is to exalt the Negro race."

LIBERIA.

Liberia is prospering, and continues to extend her civilizing and Christianizing influence over the natives. Hon. C. T. O. King, Mayor of Monrovia, writes November 4:— "The last coffee crop was large and growers realized a handsome profit. The growing crop is expected to yield more largely. German, Holland and Belgium houses are extending their operations on our coast. The Liberia merchants are no less energetic and enterprising in their efforts for the extension of trade. The commercial policy of the Government is more liberal than formerly, and as a consequence the national revenue is greater than ever before. It is evident from present indications that in the near future the Republic will make such a showing that other nations than those already engaged here will be attracted to our shores in the interest of commerce and wealth.

"The several denominations are striving to advance the standard of the Cross. The election of Rev. S. D. Ferguson to be Bishop of the P. Episcopal Church in this Republic, is hailed with enthusiasm, and that people are looking forward to a happy development of the work. The Baptists have organized a Missionary Association, which is already occupying three stations—two in Montserrado county among the Golahs and Veys, and one in Grand Bassa county among the Bassas. The missionaries employed by them are supported by funds raised in our churches. The Methodists are anxiously expecting Bishop William Taylor, whom they confidently believe will infuse new life into their efforts. The Presbyterians have long suffered for ministers to occupy the pulpits. The recent additions of Rev. D. W. Frazier and Rev. S. S. Sevier have been timely. The former named is preaching at Sinou and the latter in this City, where they are gaining the esteem of the community. Rev. Father Blanchet, Superior of the Roman Catholic mission at Sierra Leone, and Father Lorber came here in February to commence a mission. An attempt was made fifty years ago to plant the Roman Catholic Church in Liberia, but without success."

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The inauguration of Hon. Hilary R. W. Johnson as President of Liberia took place January 7, amid popular rejoicings, and the inaugural address, delivered on the occasion, was received with every expression of attention and good will. On the subjects of Commerce, Agriculture, the Native Tribes, and Education, President Johnson's

views are liberal and progressive. On Foreign Relations he says :

"While we should strive without ceasing to build here a great Negro State, at all times and under all circumstances, whether our progress be fast or slow, whether with bright prospects or gloomy forebodings, whether with encouragement or fierce opposition, we should never forget that there are rights on our soil possessed by citizens of other nations; that there is a comity due also to them, and that these rights and this comity we should scrupulously respect."

The following shows that there is advance in the direction of greater freedom of trade:—"There should be increased facilities for trade. Along the coast, a port of entry and delivery at each extreme end of the Republic, and a few more at intermediate points, would afford considerable encouragement to trade. This should be done not only with a view to increasing the revenue, but also in justice to the Native tribes, some of whom are remote from centres of trade, and do not receive the commercial advantages promised by us on obtaining from them the sovereignty of the country."

Although the recent contraction of the boundaries of the Republic furnished an unpleasant topic of reflection, it has only given rise to the determination to press more vigorously to the interior. On this subject the President remarks: "To-day we come into power with a public domain lessened in extent. But this fact should by no means discourage us: it should rather inspire us with new zeal for increased effort. We should firmly establish and consolidate what remains, and then push on our work vigorously into the interior, where we shall be more than compensated for what we have lost on the coast."

It is cause of congratulation to the Society and to the friends of African colonization that during the lifetime of some who witnessed the founding of Liberia, a child born in that colony, a son of one of the memorable pioneers, who was also an agent of the Society, should rise, by training on the spot, to the first place in the nation. This is a gratifying proof of the past success of our work, and a pledge of future progress and development. A son of one of the passengers of the "Elizabeth" the actual President of Liberia! This is continuity of history.

BOUNDARY LINES.

The controversy with regard to the Northwest boundary line has been settled in fact though not in form. The "Protest" of the Government of Liberia against the "annexation" of the Gallinas and other countries to the British Colony of Sierra Leone, received but few responses from the Powers to whom copies of it were sent. The President of the United States promptly replied, advising acquiescence.

The Senate of Liberia authorized the President to accept the terms formulated by Great Britain; but the prevalence of yellow fever at Sierra Leone, and the sudden return to England of Governor Havelock, have prevented the signing of the convention fixing the North-west boundary of the Republic at the south bank of the Manna river.

An earnest effort should now be made to establish the Southeastern boundary of Liberia at the San Pedro river, before foreign interests grow up in that quarter, and so complicate matters as to render a satisfactory settlement difficult or impossible.

It is a matter of regret that the Government of Liberia felt compelled, soon after President Johnson's induction into office, to put on foot two military expeditions—one to expel the predatory and warring Kossoshs from the region of Little Cape Mount, and the other to restore peace in Grand Bassa. The Society is happy to state that the "volunteer troops were successful, returning to Monrovia without shedding any blood."

LIBERIA COLLEGE.

President Edward W. Blyden has passed several months at Sierra Leone for the benefit of his health and in the collection of materials for writing an elaborate history of Liberia. Professor Martin H. Freeman continues teaching, with Mr. Arthur Barclay, class of 1873, as assistant, in the classical department. Mr. T. W. Haynes, class of 1871, is principal of the preparatory department. Miss Jennie E. Davis is in charge of the female department. Much good may be expected to result from her faithful and self-denying labors. Professor Hugh M. Browne is prospecting up the St. Paul's river for a site for the College, and Professor T. McCants Stewart is engaged in the United States in raising funds to meet the expense of removing the College from Monrovia and the extension of its course of studies.

SCHOOLS.

The Society's school at Brewerville, Mr. N. C. Armstrong, teacher, is reported to be "progressing finely," and that at Arthington, taught by Mr. Charles R. Branch, is represented to meet the hearty acceptance of the people of that settlement. There are public schools of more or less importance throughout Liberia, and it is thought that the present Legislature will provide for their better working and for the increase of higher educational facilities.

THE CHRISTIAN COLONY.

The present attitude of Europe towards Africa justifies the utmost solicitude on the part of the American people for the Liberian Republic in her weakness. Germany is making rapid acquisitions of,

territory in Western Africa. France, though for the moment diverted by complications in Asia, has not relinquished her African projects. England has made encroachments upon Liberia, and at one stroke has taken away fully forty miles of territory, which has been "annexed" to Sierra Leone, thus making the boundaries of the two countries conterminous.

Liberia still retains five hundred miles of the finest land in Africa, and is coveted on account of its vast natural resources. Its exclusive laws, also, which the first settlers found it necessary to enact for their protection and safety, make the Republic an object of special ill-will to foreign traders. In the progress of their history, however, the Liberians are now finding these laws inconvenient and obstructive, and there is a growing feeling in the country in favor of their modification.

Liberia has an element of progress in her Aboriginal population which no other civilized government in Africa can command. In her jurisdiction there are Veys, the ingenious inventors of an alphabet; Mandingoes, the enterprising merchants and Mohammedan missionaries, who fill Soudan with their wares and letters; Pessehs, who are the laborious and indefatigable workers of the soil; Kroomen, without whom no extensive enterprises can be carried on in Africa; Bassas, who supply palm oil by the millions of gallons, camwood and ivory by the thousands of tons; besides Golahs, Deys, Queahs, and the indomitable and irrepressible Greboes. All these God has given to Liberia. Are these not a people for whose elevation it is thought worth while to labor? They are coming forward, and they will bring their contributions to the markets of civilization and their offerings to the Most High.

One of the chief causes which led to the formation of the American Colonization Society was the feeling, on the part of its founders, that commerce with foreigners was by itself helpless to raise the native African; that he needed the example of colonial life--the exemplification of the principles of civilization in persons of his own race. It is now generally acknowledged that European commerce has exercised very little elevating influence on the life of backward races brought in contact with it. All along the coast of Africa the experience for generations, with no prospect of improvement without the Christian colony, has been this: The natives bring their produce--palm oil, camwood, ivory, gold-dust--to the coast, where they exchange it with the traders for cotton goods, powder, guns, tobacco, rum, with which they return to their villages and their old habits, or to what is worse than their old habits. Their intercourse with white men has provided them with new comforts, new luxuries, and a new power for

making war upon each other. But no emulation has been excited in their minds. Indeed, the business of the trader is only to trade. He never stops to consider the abstract and to him altogether irrelevant question, whether the trade in which he is engaged is likely to promote or retard the future intellectual development of the African tribes. Under these circumstances, the labors of isolated missionaries—the only counteracting agency in extensive African districts—are extremely difficult and largely neutralized.

A recent West African paper, the *Methodist Herald*, published at Sierra Leone, in a touching editorial on the disastrous influence of the trade in ardent spirits on the coast, says: "If missionary societies could fully realize the obstacles in this country by the enormous importation of the pernicious article, they would constitute themselves into a crusading army for the suppression of the manufacture of the article in their native land. It is not reasonable to suppose that when one arm of civilization supplies poison and the other comes with the antidote, there can be any healthful growth."

Now the work of the American Colonization Society is to provide by the agencies of the Christian colony and Christian government, a means of protection for the native against the unscrupulous trader. And it will be admitted by all who know the facts that thus far the little Republic, as an agency in the civilization and improvement of the Aborigines of Africa, has done more than any other instrumentality. Liberia presents in the home life of the settlers, in their mechanical and agricultural industry, in their use of the implements of civilization, objects of emulation to her Aboriginal brethren, who are not slow to follow the example set before them; so that through all the five hundred miles of her territory the natives are practicing, in some degree, the arts of civilized life, and are largely protected from the pernicious influence of irresponsible traders. On the subject of the trade in ardent spirits stringent restrictive laws have been recently enacted.

Compared to new settlements in the United States, the growth of Liberia may be regarded as slow. But slow progress is not necessarily unhealthy progress. Indeed, all healthy progress is gradual. A civilization, to be permanent, does not advance by leaps and bounds. The experiences of a new country are always hard and difficult, and Liberia can be no exception to the rule. One of the most illustrious of American statesmen,* in addressing the Society some years ago, said:—

"It requires time to accomplish great national affairs. The creation of a nation is not the work of a day or of a century. For two

*Henry Clay, at the Thirty-first Anniversary of the American Colonization Society, January 18, 1848.

or three centuries the embryo nation of the Israelites remained captive in Egypt. * * * * * A new

Republic has sprung into existence under your auspices. Yes ; a free, representative, constitutional Republic. formed on the model of our beloved institutions. A Republic founded by black men, reared by black men, put into operation by blacks, and which holds out to our hope the brightest prospects. Whether we look at what has already been done, or lift our eyes to the future and cast them down the long vista of coming time, when we may anticipate, as we are warranted to do, the dissemination over a large part, if not the whole, of Africa of our own free Government, our knowledge of Christianity, our arts, civilization and domestic happiness—when we behold those blessings realized on that Continent, which I trust in God we are long, long destined to enjoy on this, and think how the hearts of posterity will be gladdened by such a spectacle--how ought our own to exult in hope and to swell with gratitude."

The Republic of Liberia exists, with its numerous settlements, its churches, schools, workshops and farms. Even Sierra Leone, now on the verge of its centennial anniversary, and supported as it has been by a powerful Government, does not exercise anything like the influence which Liberia exerts upon the surrounding Aborigines.

The American Colonization Society also exists, and feels greatly encouraged and justified in continuing its appeals for the generous aid of the American public to carry on its grand and important labors. Thousands of Africa's children, civilized and Christianized, are anxious to return to their Fatherland, where they may do a work indispensable to humanity, but one which does not come within the scope of the ordinary machinery of other philanthropic organizations.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR. *Receipts and Disbursements of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY in the year 1884.* CR.

Received Donations,	\$6,412 00	Paid Passage and settlement of Emigrants,	\$8,388 87
" Legacies,	1,766 01	" For education in Liberia,	418 40
" Emigrants toward passage,	400 50	" Taxes and repairs of Colonization Building,	664 51
" Subscriptions to African Repository,	41 00	" Paper and printing the African Repository,	364 36
" Rent of Colonization Building,	1,635 33	" Salary of Secretary and Treasurer, traveling expenses, expenses of contested Will case, printing, postage and office expenses,	2,888 20
" For Education in Liberia,	418 40		
Receipts,	\$10,673 24	Payments,	\$12,724 34
Balance January 1, 1884,	3,978 50	Balance December 31, 1884,	1,927 40
Total,	\$14,651 74	Total,	\$14,651 74

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's account for the year 1884, and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

REGINALD FENDALL,
EDWARD S. MORRIS, } *Committee.*
ARTHUR M. BURTON.

Washington, D. C., *January 20, 1885.*

MINUTES OF THE SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 18, 1885.*

The Sixty-Eighth Annual Meeting of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held this evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock, in Calvary Baptist Church, Rev. Samuel H. Greene, pastor, the President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, in the chair.

Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland led the devotional exercises, including the reading of Ezekiel xxxix—17-29.

Rev. Dr. George W. Samson offered prayer.

The President presented the Sixty-Eighth Annual Report of the Society, stating that an extended abstract of it had been printed and placed in the pews.

Rev. Dr. Jesse B. Thomas, of Brooklyn, N. Y., delivered the annual discourse from Matthew, xiii-38: "The field is the world."

Rev. Dr. Sunderland pronounced the benediction, and the large and interested audience withdrew.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 20, 1885.*

The Annual Meeting of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held to-day at 3 o'clock, P. M., agreeably to Article 4 of the Constitution, and in pursuance of notice published in the AFRICAN REPOSITORY, NEW YORK OBSERVER, and other papers, the President in the chair.

The Minutes of the Anniversary Meeting on the 18th inst. were read, and with the Minutes of the Annual Meeting of January 15, 1884, were approved.

Reginald Fendall, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq., and Rev. Dr. Thomas G. Addison, were appointed a Committee to nominate the President and Vice-Presidents, for the ensuing year.

On motion of Rev. Dr. George W. Samson, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to Rev. J. B. Thomas, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., for his timely and able address at the Sixty-Eighth Anniversary, and that a copy be requested for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the Pastor and members of the Calvary Baptist Church for the use of their house on the occasion of our Sixty-Eighth Anniversary.

Rev. Dr. Addison, from the Committee on Nominations, presented a report recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice-Presidents, and nominating as an additional Vice-President, Rev. James Saul, D. D., of Pennsylvania, as follows:

PRESIDENT,

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y. | 1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D.D., Pa. |
| 1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia. | 1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J. |
| 1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I. | 1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa. |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1876. Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D. D., Pa. |
| 1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C. | 1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL.D. Ga. |
| 1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y. | 1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I. |
| 1854. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois. | 1877. Rev. Joseph F. Elder, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. | 1877. Rev. Wm. E. Schenck, D. D., Pa. |
| 1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D. LL. D., N. J. | 1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind. |
| 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Illinois. | 1878. Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, U. S. N. |
| 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa. | 1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland. |
| 1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J. | 1880. Rev. Sam'l D. Alexander, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1869. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D. N. Y. | 1881. Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Ga. |
| 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. | 1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y. |
| 1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky. | 1884. Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., Pa. |
| 1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., D. C. | 1884. Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D., D. C. |
| 1874. Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D., Mass. | 1884. Rev. Edw. W. Blyden, D. D., Liberia. |
| 1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa. | 1884. Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O. | 1885. Rev. James Saul, D. D., Pa. |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Society elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

On motion, adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 20, 1885.*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock, M., in the Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue.

The President of the Society, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, called the Board to order, and prayer was offered by Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL. D.

Mr. William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board.

The unprinted parts of the Minutes of the last meeting were read, and the Minutes were approved.

The Secretary reported that during the year, William Evans Guy, Esq., of St. Louis, Mo., had been constituted a Director for Life of the Society, by his father, Dr. Alexander Guy, of Oxford, Ohio.

Rev. Dr. Syle, Mr. Fendall and Rev. Dr. Addison were appointed a Committee on Credentials; who retired and subsequently reported through their Chairman, the following-named delegates appointed for the year 1885, viz:

NEW YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY: Hon. Darwin R. James.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY: Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D., Rev. Alfred Elwyn, Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq.

The following were stated to be in attendance:

DIRECTORS FOR LIFE: Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL D., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Rev. James Saul, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Dr. Harvey Lindsly, LL D., Hon. Peter Parker, Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Judge Alexander B. Hagner.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received.

The Secretary presented and read the Sixty-Eighth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted and referred to the standing Committees according to its several topics.

The Secretary presented and read the Statement of the Executive Committee for the past year.

The Treasurer presented and read his Annual Report, with the certificate of audit, a list of the property of the Society, and a statement of receipts by States in the year 1884.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report for the year 1884, with the accompanying annual papers, be accepted, and that so much of them as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

The President appointed the Standing Committees:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS:—Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL. D., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Judge Alexander B. Hagner.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE:—Reginald Fendall, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq., Arthur M. Burton, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES:—Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D., Rev. Alfred Elwyn.

COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES:—Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D., Rev. Alfred Elwyn.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS:—Reginald Fendall, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq., Arthur M. Burton, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION: Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Rev. James Saul, D. D., Judge Charles C. Nott.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION:—Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq., Hon. Darwin R. James.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and the Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Rev. Drs. Syle and Saul, and Mr. Morris were appointed the Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., and Rev. Alexander Crummell, D. D., be invited to seats in the Board and to participate in its deliberations.

Letters excusing their absence were presented from the following Directors, viz: Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Dec. 11th; Dr. James Hall, Dec. 22d; Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., Jan. 10th; Rev. S. Ireneus Prime, D. D., Jan. 15th, and Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Jan. 17th.

Letters were read from Gen. J. W. Phelps, Jan. 12th, and Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, Jan. 17th; and they were referred to the appropriate standing Committees.

A printed "Statement as to the funds of the New York State Colonization Society, Jan. 1, 1885," was presented and referred to the standing Committee on Education.

Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read the following report which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The times are changed ! Wondrous events combine to turn the world's thought at this moment to the " Dark Continent." The Congo is drawing to itself the activity of nations as never before since the pyramids were built.

As a spider builds his web, beginning with a single thread here and there, attaching the ends to various objects, so does a power in mankind's history weave the texture of human vicissitudes. It is a marvelous chapter in this human story, which has been written in America. Slaves torn from home and kindred were forced into this country by cruel European greed. From these slaves, then the most miserable, have sprung nearly seven millions of the colored race, long held here in bondage, but at the same time brought into contact with Christian civilization, finally emancipated, enfranchised, and beginning to be educated. This is one thread.

About seventy years ago a few philanthropists, with far-seeing vision, organized for the purpose of creating a home on the Western Coast of Africa, for such of these people as could and would return to the Fatherland. The Republic of Liberia has been the result. THERE is now a focus of light from which the rays may spread across the whole breadth of that long darkness. This is another thread.

Social and political equality, however fair in name and theory, is difficult in practice as between races so distinct as African and Caucasian. Twenty years of trial here has been sufficient to convince large numbers of the colored people who at first spurned the idea of going to Africa, that their proper home is there, and there the fitting field for working out their destiny. This is another thread. And so the loom of Providence weaves on ! Amazing threads they are, but the pattern is from an Omnipotent hand !

Here stands the old Colonization Society alive to-day, while many thought it dead, and as yet about the only ear to listen at the telephone call and gather up the cry which comes from all parts of the land where these African people dwell : and the cry is louder and more intense and multitudinous month by month. Consider the appeals which roll in upon the Society almost every day in proof of the singular truth. The last month illustrates what has been going on for some time past, but now apparently more earnestly than ever :

December 1st, 1884, Landsford, S. C., one of them writes ; " Tell us how to get to Liberia—to Africa ; our people are sick and tired of this country, and want to go home ; 500 men and women, of whom I am the teacher, are ready to go at once."

December 7th, 1884, Denison, Texas, another writes : I wrote you about seven years ago, and received a few papers. The mass of our people are poorer than they were eight years ago. We want now to go to Africa. What is the latest news ? Can you tell us all about it ? What can you do for sending us ? How and when can we get there, and what are the conditions ? An early answer will confer a favor on a great crowd of us.

We do not give the exact language, but the substance.

December 12th, 1884, from the same place, another writes : " A great many of us are making preparations to go to Liberia, and we want direct information in regard to the whole affair." He asks these questions : 1st. How many families must we collect before we can be sent there ? 2d. Can we go on shipboard at Galveston ? 3d. Do we send money, and to whom ?

The same day, Darlington, S. C., J. P. Brockenton, pastor of the Macedonia Baptist Church, of more than 1,000 members, 48 years old, with wife and children, writes applying for passage to Liberia. From his own accounts he must be an important man. He is President of the South Carolina State Baptist Convention, Moderator of the District Association, Trustee of the Free School Board of Darlington County, and Life Director of the Home Mission Society. He wants to go to Africa, he says—1st. Because I want to continue my good work for the Master. 2d. Because I think my Christian influence is more needed there than here. 3d. Because the harvest in Africa is great, but the laborers are few. 4th. Because my children are trained teachers or mechanics, and as such can assist in building up our Fatherland. 5th. Because my condition as a *man* will be better established and my work as a *minister* better appreciated.

Pretty sound and sensible reasons. He says he is poor, and if the Society can aid him he will be thankful.

December 21st, 1884, Waco, Texas, a correspondent, who is a superintendent, writes: "We have organized a Bureau of Home and Foreign Missions in our Baptist State Convention." [The Baptists appear to be plentiful.] They are collecting money to send two messengers to Liberia to obtain information. He is now making up a colony to leave for Liberia in 1886. It will be from 1500 to 2000 strong. If they can get sufficient information from the American Colonization Society they will not send the two messengers. He says we may see what they are doing in the South to get to the Fatherland. He wants all kinds of information about the matter. He says they are raising about \$500 per month; that it costs the Society \$100 per head to take them out and support them for six months: "I mean business." If we come to you 2,000 strong, can't you make it less than that? Help us all you can, and let me know at once how many can go in one ship at a time."

December 24th, 1884, one writes again from Denison, Texas: "There are 62 already in our company." What are your lowest terms? We have 30 farmers, 1 school teachers, 1 cabinet-maker, 6 ministers, 4 hotel and steamboat cooks, 2 brick-makers, blacksmiths, 4 carpenters, 2 well-diggers, and a good many laborers. Please don't get impatient at our asking questions, for we want to be all right when we get to the ship.

December 27th, 1884, Homer, Louisiana, another writes saying he seeks a home for a poor black man; he wants to know all about Liberia; he wants to get where he can be free; says he is not free here by a long ways. What will it take to put me and my wife over?

December 31st, 1884, from Darlington, S. C. again from our friend Brockenton, who now signs himself Secretary of the Club. He acknowledges receipt of books, papers, etc. Says he can't be ready to go until October; that a colony will go with him. He gives quite a description of the *personnel* of his colony; says they expect to be organized into a church before sailing. He predicts great good from this company. They are in all 43 persons, with more to be added.

The same day, from Lynchburg, S. C., a bright man writes of the progress the colored people are making there and elsewhere in the South for emigration. He says there is the greatest unrest among them ever known. Large numbers are going to the West, but the best portion are preparing to make their way to Liberia. The Clarendon Club wants information and he writes at their request. He says that they will plant large crops of cotton, so as to raise money in the fall. He is Secretary of the Clarendon and Williamsburg Clubs. He is without means to travel as he wishes, to stimulate the people; and in view of this, wants circulars and documents from us to spread abroad.

The same day, from Waco, Texas, another writes that the people of his county wish to send him to Liberia to bring back a report of the land. He wants to know if he can go. He says the condition of his people is deplorable; that he learns that a whole county of them are going to Kansas; that hundreds are coming from North Carolina to Arkansas—out of the pan, into the fire. What do horses and cows cost in Liberia? Could you send over my piano? My house is worth \$1,000; I was offered \$600 for it. He wants to sell and get away; says himself and wife are at our service, if we can make any use of them.

January 1st, 1885, Chambersburg, Pa.—A colored woman writes: "We are now really preparing to leave this country." She has lost a former letter and wants to hear again; says there are eight of them ready to go in May. "Will they be crowded out? "We have been a long time getting ready, but the Spirit of God says Go! and we must abide God's will." Several other families wish to go, especially one that comes from Alabama, where times are hard for colored people.

January 3d, 1885, Kansas City, Mo.—A prudent man writes: "Would I be safe to start for Liberia with \$100 and five children? A great many people here would be

glad to go, but they have no information. I am a kalsominer by trade. Would I be of any use when I get there?"

The same day, from Denison, Texas, a sharp man writes, asking for full information about emigration to Liberia. He and several others wish to go there. He says they "are very well equipped, with wealth and literature enough to get there and straighten up and straighten out. Write soon and let us know."

January 7th, 1885, Forestville, N. C.—Another writes that he is making preparation to go to Liberia. He says so many colored people are awaking to the project of going because of their oppression in this country. "We want to reach Africa, the home of the free. Is there any chance for me?"

Such is the burden of the cry from all quarters of the land. What does it mean? Our Society has absolutely done nothing to awaken this intense longing for Africa among the colored people. No means have been employed by us to stir up so deep and general a feeling, unless our circulars and documents for the spread of information may have contributed to it; otherwise not a whisper from us has been heard. The cry is spontaneous. One of the correspondents above cited seems to have expressed the secret:—"The Spirit says Go!" What other conclusion can we reach? God's hand is in it, weaving the web of His Providence for Africa.

But we would not just now encourage a wholesale exodus. The vast preparation must no doubt be gradual, as all great things are. In the exodus from Africa the people were held for forty years in the wilderness prior to their possession of the Promised Land. The first emigrants to Liberia were sent by this Society in 1820, and we have not failed to send some each year since. The last company of forty-seven was sent last October—in all, nearly 16,000 persons, exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans—at the cost of \$3,000,000—the munificent gift of American Christian philanthropy. At the present time there are on the soil of Liberia about 25,000 souls, comprising the American emigrants and their children, with the recaptured Africans who have settled there, and one million of the native population, enjoying the advantages of the Republic and amenable to its laws, while remoter tribes are pressing down toward the infant Republic as to a centre of brighter hope. There is a coast-line of over 500 miles extending indefinitely inland. This was recently diminished 40 miles by the arbitrary power of England; and about the same extent is coming into dispute in the southeast. It is believed that Liberia could now absorb and assimilate 10,000 persons, especially immigrants from the mother Republic, versed in the customs, manners, and laws of a Republican Christian Government. If this population be transferred to Liberia in the next two years, it would probably settle the boundary question now in dispute, besides being of incalculable advantage in many other ways.

They would hardly be missed among us out of a colored population rapidly multiplying, and which by natural increase has nearly doubled during the last score of years, but immense good might flow through them to Liberia and the whole Continent.

That many are waking up to this idea, and are ready to leave this country for the land of their forefathers, is evinced, as we have seen from the constantly-increasing applications for aid to this end. These come in upon us from all quarters and through all channels—through the correspondence of private individuals, members and officers of churches, clubs, and various organizations, and even through Government Departments and through the Christian agencies of our great commercial cities.

The one fact we would emphasize is this: The only hope of lifting Africa up to continental equality and prominence lies not merely in National diplomacy and the jealousy of States, nor in the greed of misers, nor in the craft of unprincipled traders and sharpers, who pour out upon the soil which their touch pollutes, all the vices and wrongs and refuse of modern civilization, but it is mainly in the Christian colony, which is in some sense a Christian mission among stranger tribes of men. This is the voice of history—certainly, of modern history. America was redeemed at last by the Christian pilgrims of Europe, who imbued its growing life with the spirit of

Christian civilization, and stamped upon its institutions the impress of morality and Christian faith. Such a power as this is alone adequate to build another Republic like our own from the Atlantic to the Indian Oceans.

It is a marvelous fact that now, simultaneously with the opening of that Continent, such a general desire among our colored people to go to it, should spring up so intensely. What a wonderful thread this is in the stupendous web of Providence! And into our hands the grand mission of opening Africa to the splendid realizations of the future is in a very special sense committed, since we are the only Nation on the face of the earth outside of Africa herself that has the fitting material in our colored population; and all signs point to our duty in this respect. The times are ripe for a powerful movement in this direction. The two thrilling reports rendered by the Committee on Emigration—one of a year ago and one of the year preceding—were as a bugle blast, calling mankind to action. No form of words could be more eloquent and piercing than the language of these reports. They state the case to the American people with all the cogency of logic, the fire of poetry, and the pathos almost of inspiration. They have been widely circulated; and this seed, so scattered, may yield—Heaven grant it—a rich and plentiful harvest.

But at the opening of another year in the history of this Society we stand confronted with one great necessity, one specific work, which ought to be taken up and accomplished; this is, to put 10,000 of our choicest colored population into Liberia as soon as it is found practicable. It will cost a million dollars!

What are our resources—what our means of doing it? The abundance of our own country, the thousands and millions of money in the hands of prosperous capitalists and churchmen, and the ever-plethoric Treasury of the Government itself. But how shall we open these mighty coffers? What key can unlock our way to the boarded treasure? We have tried commissioned agents, but the effort has been practically a failure. What, then, is left us?

1. Personal appeal to well-known rich philanthropists.
2. Concise, comprehensive, pointed, specific appeals through the religious and secular press of the country.
3. The same kind of appeal to the Christian clergy, and through them to the entire membership of the churches.
4. An earnest, temperate, emphatic appeal to Congress and the Government. They have loaned a million dollars to the New Orleans Exposition. Great as that is or ought to be, is it any more influential on the welfare of mankind than it would be for the same sum to secure the future of the daughter of the Republic, and through her the Christian civilization of the entire Continent? This would indeed be a glorious consummation! Everything calls for it—everything incites to it. A million dollars in two years for the redemption of that vast territory with its hundred and fifty or two hundred millions of people—what a splendid golden thread would this be in the mighty loom of Providence; in this Divine pattern of human destiny; this august design of the Infinite Reason; this lofty work of the hands of the Eternal!

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That in view of the striking and forcible suggestions of the report of the Committee on Emigration, it is the sense of this meeting that the efforts of the friends of colonization be redoubled to increase the amount of collections and of the number of emigrants from this country to Liberia; and that the Executive Committee be requested to suggest such measures to promote these ends as to them may seem wise.

Resolved, That in addition to the customary publication in such cases, the report of the standing Committee on Emigration be printed in separate form for circulation.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet in these rooms to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, *January 21, 1885.*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS met this morning at the hour appointed, in the Colonization Building, President Latrobe in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Schenck.

The Minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Fendall, Chairman of the standing Committee on Finance, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved :

The Committee on Finance respectfully report that they have examined the securities of the Society and find them correct.

Rev. Dr. Addison, Chairman of the standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented and read the following resolution as their report ; and it was, on motion, accepted and adopted :

Resolved, That it is important that the Parent Society should be aided and supported in its great work by Auxiliary Societies in the United States, and that the Executive Committee be directed to use its best efforts to increase the number of such Auxiliary Societies.

Rev. Dr. Addison, Chairman of the standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read the following resolution as their report ; and it was, on motion, accepted and adopted :—

Resolved, That the policy of employing agents for collecting funds and advocating the cause of colonization in different parts of the country, be approved, and its continuance earnestly recommended to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Fendall, Chairman of the standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved :

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Accounts for the year 1884 and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

Rev. Dr. Samson, Chairman of the standing Committee on Education, presented and read the following report, and it was, on motion, accepted, and the accompanying resolution was adopted :—

The Committee on Education must frame their report in view of measures of advance proposed in other parts of the work of this Society. The emigrants are becoming numerous ; they have tasted the benefits of advanced education, and the question is how their necessities in their new abode are to be met. Enterprising young men are more and more ambitious to press back from the coast, and to reach superior native tribes. In this advance they come into contact with the most advanced Asiatic culture, represented by the Mohammedan faith and Arabian literature. Yet again, the extending the political domain of the Liberian Republic creates an impending demand for universal and industrial education of the mass of the Liberian people. In the history of Europe, and pre-eminently the history of this Society from the origin of the Colony. From the first, the first President of the Colony sought what Jefferson sought in Virginia, to secure harmonious co-operation and completeness in the three departments of common school, of Academic and of University education. That aim has been approximately realized only within the last twenty years. Its wonderful success with two races in the South has led to its extension to the Aborigines, a third race.

The common schools of Liberia have failed of success mainly from lack of thoroughly trained teachers. The Church Mission schools, specially of the Episcopal, Presbyterian and Methodist denominations, have done a work which compares with kindred schools in any other country. The Liberia College has furnished higher education for a few able and useful leaders in the Republic; but its location has failed to reach either the distant counties or the native tribes. Three years ago, this fact became so apparent that its three Boards at Boston, at Monrovia, and of New-York, became of one accord, as to these three modifications; first, the removal of the College to a healthful and fertile region, convenient alike of access by Liberians and Natives, which shall unite the three aims sought at Hampton, Va.: first, collegiate instruction; second, industrial training; third, normal preparation of each for primary and general education of the people. It is proposed to unite the sexes at the new centre; first, because on the continent of Europe, in Great Britain, and in this country, public sentiment demands it; second, because the advance of one sex is impossible without that of the other; third, because the experiment has been tested for years with the colored people of this country; fourth, because in Liberia, as at Hampton, the service rendered by the male and female pupils gives present support to the pupils, while it fits them for future success in life.

Your Committee therefore suggest the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Society be directed to prepare and publish with the Sixty-Ninth Annual Report, statistics of all schools—common, mission, and of higher institutions in Liberia.

Rev. Dr. Syle, Chairman of the special Committee on Nominations, presented a report recommending the re-election of the following:

SECRETARY AND TREASURER:—William Coppinger, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:—Dr. Harvey Lindsly, LL. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Judge Alexander B. Hagner.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board are presented to President Latrobe for the valuable information afforded, and the able manner with which he has presided on the present occasion.

The Board united in prayer, led by Dr. Syle, and then adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.